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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1915—SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE WEATHER.
Showers

On Trains and at
Hotel News Stands, 5c
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WOMAN WITNESS OF SIAM KILLING LONG AGO TO TELL

Mrs. Maria Porter of Quitman, Mo.,
Who Saw Killing of Cowman
and Son Threatened with
Death if She Talks.

STATE OF IOWA GUARDS HER

Four Men Now Under Arrest on
Murder Charges in Case Involving
Hidden Treasure.

GOLD PLANTED BY JAMES BOYS!

BEDFORD, Ia., July 9.—With four men under arrest for alleged complicity in the murder of a wealthy stockman and his son at Siam, Ia., in September, 1868, and arrangements made for the protection of the state's chief witness, representatives of General Cosson's office tonight said they were prepared for the next phase of Taylor county's double murder and buried treasure. This, they said, would come up Tuesday, when the preliminary hearing of the defendants Bates Huntman, Samuel Scrivner and Henry Damewood, will be called in the local court.

C. A. Robbins, assistant attorney general, left tonight for Des Moines for a conference with his chief, Attorney General Cosson, after arrangements had been made to insure the appearance of Mrs. Maria Porter of Quitman, Mo., at the hearing Tuesday.

Witnessed Killing.

She is the woman, who, as a 14-year-old girl, is said to have witnessed the killing of the cattleman, believed to have been Nathaniel Smith of St. Joseph, Mo., and his son, and the subsequent burial of \$50,000 on the old Collins farm near Siam.

Samuel Scrivner, the wealthiest man among the defendants, in an interview here today characterized the whole proceeding as a "huge joke." The Damewoods, notwithstanding, they declined to treat the matter seriously.

Another version of the treasure story came to light, when old residents said the money had been buried on the farm by the James boys, after they had robbed a bank. This was said to account for their interest in locating it in after years. The loss of the plot in a fire which burned the house on the place and the death of Jonathan Oak, the only member of the gang, who knew where it had been buried, it was claimed, made necessary the search that extended through so many years.

Damewoods Arraigned.

The Damewoods were arraigned here and, after pleading not guilty, were released on bonds of \$5,000 each.

Scrivner, the most prominent of the quartet, is 75 years old and reputed to be a very wealthy man. He is a leading member of the Masonic order in this section. Huntman is a white-haired man of 77 years of age, who is said to have lost most of his fortune in seeking to find the hidden treasure. The four vigorously denied the charges against them. They have been respected citizens for nearly a half century. Among their friends and acquaintances there appeared today to be a tendency to treat the whole affair as a joke. Assistant Attorney General Robbins, however, insists that his investigation shows that the case will prove a strong one when it is called for trial.

"Smith came to Siam from St. Joseph, Mo., we learn," said Mr. Bulman. "At the time he was engaged to a girl whom he later married. This girl's son is now in Bedford. We have found \$45,000 of the treasure."

Says She Will Testify.
QUITMAN, Mo., July 9.—Mrs. Maria Porter, wife of Henry Porter, a coal miner here, admitted today that she witnessed the killing of the wealthy cattleman near Siam, Ia., and declared she (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

OMAHA WELCOMES THE LIBERTY BELL

Thousands March Past Historic
Relic in Spite of the Rain of
the Morning.

MAKES TRIP OVER THE STATE

Fully 40,000 people saw the Liberty bell while it was on display in Omaha, in spite of the rain and disagreeable weather.

Yet the five hours time allowed for Omaha to view the famous old relic was not enough, so great was the crowd and so enthusiastic the reception. Several thousand more people had to be content with a long distance view from the railroad viaducts and other points of vantage, because they could not get near the bell during the few hours it was parked for public display.

As it was being pulled out of the city over the Burlington, to continue its long journey to the San Francisco exposition, throngs gathered at points of vantage near the depot and all along the railroad to the city limits, shouting and waving farewell to the sacred relic of the nation's birth.

Line Several Blocks Long.

Babies in arms and aged men and women, invalids and cripples, rich and poor, all forgot their work and business and crowded anxiously in long lines toward the place of display on Jackson street between Ninth and Tenth, with the one common thought of seeing the historic piece of moulded metal. At times the lines of waiting people were several blocks long, and many militiamen, police officers and detectives and railroad and special officers were required to handle the crowds.

All estimates of the crowd agreed that it numbered at least 40,000, some being as high as 45,000, based upon approximate counts of the throng as it surged by the special car on which the bell was placed. At times the passing crowd numbered as high as 250 per minute.

Patriotic tunes by a rifle and drum corps and several bands enlivened the scene, and at intervals the forty-eight girls, representing the states of the union and standing around the bell, on the special car, joined in singing "America" and other national songs. They gave out free pamphlets telling the history of the bell, but the crowd was so great that the supply was exhausted long before the bell was switched away.

Strenuous Shows.

If anybody in Greater Omaha slept a single wink after 5:30 a. m. it was not the fault of the city's faithful siren whistle. It blew so long and loud about that hour that folks living in Benson, Florence, Dundee, South Omaha, and even Bellevue, heard it distinctly too, even if they were wanted to sleep later.

The bell was about fifteen minutes behind its schedule in being set on the spur track on Jackson street, between Ninth and Tenth.

As early as 5 o'clock, before the bell arrived at the parking place on its special car, fifteen or twenty working men were waiting to see it. Most of them were night workers on their way home, and it would be their only chance to view the precious old relic.

Omaha Arrangements Excellent.

"It certainly marks an epoch in the history of Omaha," asserted Captain C. E. Adams of the Sons of the Revolution committee, as he viewed the reception given the bell. "Omaha is lucky to have the bell come here, and the citizens certainly are showing great patriotism and enthusiasm fitting to the rare occasion."

"You are doing yourself proud in receiving the bell," said Chairman Lewis Hott of the Philadelphia city council committee to City Commissioner Kugel, chairman of the Omaha committee. "The Omaha arrangements are excellent and the reception lives up to our idea of the true western spirit. We are glad we stopped off at Omaha."

Flowers for the Bell.

A huge wreath of flowers, larger in diameter than the bell itself, was taken to the car by delegations from the Omaha and Isaac Sadler chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and members personally placed it over the framework supporting the bell, so that the wreath hung down over the relic.

Beneath the bell lay the original wooden yoke, from which the bell hung when it pealed forth the message of liberty in 1776. Omaha was specially honored in this respect, for it was said by Philadelphians accompanying the bell that the old yoke had not been exhibited publicly on the present trip until Omaha was reached.

Four Officers on Guard.

The yoke had been kept in the baggage car of the special Liberty Bell train, and was noticed there by Commissioner Robert Manley of the Commercial club and other Omahans of the reception committee. Mr. Mullen of the Burlington route immediately got a drayman and secured permission to take the yoke to the bell's special car, where it was placed on exhibition for the first time on the trip.

On a platform around the bell were four of Philadelphia's biggest police officers, members of the traffic squad. They were: J. W. Frank, James Jackson, William Sykes and James Quirk. Each wore on his arm a special embroidered design of the bell.

Many cameras were carried by folks who viewed the bell, and they snapped many pictures, in spite of the cloudy sky.

In striking contrast to the handling of crowds at some other cities where the bell had been shown Omaha's Liberty bell crowd did not have a single accident, fainting or injury, for which the committee, Commissioner Kugel, the police and the militia received many compliments.

A number of mothers lifted their babies over the car rail and handed the youngsters into the arms of the guards, who let the kiddies touch the bell for an instant.

Star Despite the Rain.
Even when it rained the girls on the car stuck to their posts, holding umbrellas with one hand while giving out pamphlets with the other. Many vendors of souvenirs found ready sales among the crowds, so that lots of people were wearing (Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

NEW FRENCH PERISCOPE GUN—It permits firing from the trenches without exposing the soldier to the enemy.



SALE TO THE UNION PACIFIC ENJOINED

Circuit Court of Appeals Sustains
Position of Minority Stockholders
of Grand Island Road.

VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The federal circuit court of appeals today peremptorily enjoined the Union Pacific Railway company from selling to the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad thirty-six miles of track between Hastings and Gibbon, Neb.

The injunction was sought by minority stockholders of the Grand Island road on the claim that it involved a violation of the federal anti-trust law. The court held that the minority stockholders could not appeal to the anti-trust law, as that was a function of the government in such cases. The injunction was granted on other grounds.

Purchase was voted by the majority stockholders of the Grand Island, the majority of the stock being held by the Union Pacific.

Russia Fights with Undrilled Recruits

BERLIN, July 9.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—According to private reports from the Russian Poland front to the Overseas news agency, the Russians have brought up fresh reserves troops of excellent raw material, but without drill practice. In the region of Kraank and in Bessarabia and are making a last stand, evidently covering a general retrograde movement. The Russian attacks invariably have been repulsed.

Russian officers, the advice says, are directing machine gun fire upon their own fleeing troops and increasing their enormous losses.

Twenty-Nine Bodies Found in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, July 9.—While twenty-nine bodies of victims of the storm of Wednesday night had been recovered, it was still impossible early today to give a definite estimate of the loss of life. A score or more of persons were reported missing. Among the missing were six members of the crew of the towboat Convoy, which was sunk in the Ohio river. The other persons reported missing are believed to have been in the wrecked buildings or on some craft on the river when the storm broke.

Wilson Line Ship Sunk by Submarine

LONDON, July 9.—The Wilson Line steamship Guido, from Hull for Archangel, Russia, was sunk off the coast of Scotland yesterday by a German submarine. The crew of the Guido was saved.

STOP OFF IN OMAHA THE GATE-CITY-OF-THE-WEST

Omaha is a division headquarters for the railway mail service—recognition by the government of the importance and strategic value of the city's location as a center for mail distribution.

BOTHA CAPTURES GERMAN FORCES

Kaiser's Domain in Southwest
Africa Passes to Control of the
British Forces.

CONDUCTS MASTERLY CAMPAIGN

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 9.—(Via London.)—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all German military forces in German Southwest Africa.

The Germans surrendered unconditionally following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum, which expired at 5 o'clock Thursday evening. With the exception of the necessary army of occupation, the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

After suppressing the rebellion against British authorities in the Union of South Africa, General Botha took command of British operations against German Southwest Africa and headed an invasion of that territory late in February. His operations were reported to be uniformly successful.

The forces under his command captured Olymbingue on May 4. Two days later it was announced that he had occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations after a march of thirty-five miles over a waterless waste. Windhoek, capital of the German territory, was taken May 15 without opposition on the part of the German forces.

Reports from London recently have stated that the surrender of all the German forces was expected soon. British military experts have contended that General Botha has conducted a masterly campaign.

German Southwest Africa is on the west coast of Africa. The area is 222,450 square miles. The population is 75,566, chiefly Hottentots and bushmen. The European population in 1913 was 14,816, of whom 12,200 were Germans.

The Day's War News

GREAT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, while lessening it the Galician and southern Poland war fields, apparently are in full swing again along the front in the west and north-west of Warsaw.

The latest official statement from Petrograd indicates this in recording attacks on the Russian positions at several points.

PETROGRAD DECLARES that the slow dealt the Austrians south of Lublin is being followed up. The Teutonic forces there being in retreat, with the Russians in pursuit. A Petrograd correspondent describes the check to the Austrians as resulting from a tactical blunder by Archduke Ferdinand, who, in too swift an advance, left his army's left wing uncovered, enabling the Russians to deliver an attack which cost the Austrians 15,000 men.

GENERAL BOTHA, at the head of the British forces, has completed the conquest of German Southwest Africa, accepting the surrender of all the German military forces there.

BRIEF STATEMENT from Rome says there are no important changes along the Austro-Italian battle line, but that the action on the various fronts is "developing regularly."

AMBASSADOR GERARD, in Berlin, has received the German reply to the American note on the Lusitania.

SOLITARY ROBBER HOLDS UP HUNDRED IN YELLOWSTONE

Dozen Coachloads of Tourists, Some
of Them Shriners, Victims of
Single Highwayman at
the Entrance.

THIEF TAKES ALL THEY HAVE

Bandit Makes His Escape and Troops
from All Over Park Are Hunting
for Him.

WOMEN AMONG THE LOSERS

LIVINGSTON, Mont., July 9.—Passengers in twelve coaches were held up and robbed today in Yellowstone National park by a bandit, fifteen miles from Yellowstone, the western entrance to the park. About 10 persons were forced to give up all their money and jewelry. Colonel L. M. Brett, superintendent of the park, late today said it was impossible at that hour to estimate the amount of money taken from the tourists. Names of the victims had not been obtained.

Soldiers from all parts of the park were ordered by the superintendent to the scene of the robbery and two suspects were put under guard. The bandit, after holding up the stages, went into the woods and is believed to be heading for the Jackson Hole country on the western boundary.

Meets with No Opposition.

The highwayman, who pointed a rifle at the tourists, met with no opposition because no firearms are allowed in the park.

The scene of the holdup is in a heavily wooded section where there are numberless peaks and bluffs. Those coaches of the Yellowstone Western Transportation company which were stopped by the bandit left Yellowstone early this morning. They had gone fifteen miles when they were halted.

The coaches were strung out for more than a mile. They were traveling in a narrow road and those in the rear were not aware that the coaches in front were being molested.

The bandit did not stop the first coach, but the others were held up one after another. The passengers were forced to deposit their money and valuables with the robber and the coaches then were ordered to drive on.

Making for Fountain Hotel.

The coaches were making for the Fountain hotel, where the tourists were to have their luncheon. Military officers at the Mammoth Hot Springs did not receive word of the holdup until after 1:30 o'clock, at least four hours after the holdup.

Several of the tourists took the holdup as a joke at first, but the bandit's rifle convinced them otherwise. Among the passengers who lost their money and jewelry were many women. Many of the coach loads were made up of Shriners' organizations, en route to Seattle to attend the annual meeting of the Shriners. Many of the victims were women.

Dyemakers Will Be Protected from Any Foreign Raids

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Protection of American manufacturers against ruinous price-cutting and other trade evils of foreign competitors may result from efforts of the Department of Commerce to build up an American coal tar dye industry. Officials of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and the federal trade commission are working on plans to protect the new dye stuff trade from an onslaught of German competition at the end of the war.

Federal legislation to prevent foreign manufacturers from using against American competitors in the home markets the trade practices forbidden as between American competitors will be necessary according to trade commission members. With the protection of the new dye stuff trade in mind the commission already has begun an exhaustive survey of the field and a report recommending legislation probably will be made to the president or congress or both by the time congress meets in December.

Confidential advices from Germany to the Department of Commerce show that German dye manufacturers are prepared to re-enter the market immediately after the war and to make tremendous efforts to regain their lost business.

It is to protect the new American industry from such an attack that officials are now planning.

Manufacturers now entering the new line are seeking temporary protection against a sudden flood of foreign imports by insisting that customers make contracts for a three years' supply of dye stuffs.

county chairman; Mrs. G. F. Copper and Mrs. William Berry of South Omaha; Mrs. S. A. Capen, president of the Omaha Suffrage association, and Mrs. Mary Kelly of the city central committee are boosting the work.

Tomorrow the Best
Colored
Comics
—with—
The Sunday Bee

FIRE ON MINNEHAHA IS UNDER CONTROL

Liner with Big Cargo Ammunition
and Combustibles on Board is
Nearing Halifax

FLAMES CONFINED TO HOLD NO. 3

HALIFAX, N. S., July 9.—The Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, which caught fire on its way from New York to London with 15,000 tons of war munitions on board after an explosion which may have been caused by an infernal machine sent aboard by Frank Holt, J. P. Morgan's assassin, steamed slowly through mist and drizzling rain into Halifax harbor today.

Early wireless advices from Captain Claret indicated that the flames had been mastered during the night, that the blaze had been all but extinguished and that there apparently was no further danger.

Since the news of the fire in the Minnehaha's hold was received here yesterday, the department of marine has had a government steamer in readiness to go to the assistance of the liner if necessary. Arrangements had also been made for berthing the steamer in such a position in the harbor that shipping and property inshore would not be menaced by an explosion in the event that the fire communicated with the chemicals and explosives stored in the afterhold.

A message from Captain Claret said that the fire appeared to have been put out and that it probably would be necessary to discharge part of the cargo here. Though speculation generally has credited the explosion which has caused the fire to the activities of Frank Holt, who before his suicide had made known his intention of sinking a transatlantic liner, there was nothing in the advices so far received this morning to further substantiate this theory.

The flames were confined to No. 3 hold, which is a considerable distance from the spot where were stored the thousands of cases of cordite, loaded shrapnel shells, cartridges, oils and other explosives and inflammable material which the Minnehaha was conveying to England for use of the British army.

Armed Peace Leads to Inevitable War, Says Dr. McDonald

CHICAGO, July 9.—"Armed peace" has proved itself inevitable war, Dr. J. A. McDonald, editor of the Toronto (Canada) Globe, told delegates attending the world's Christian Endeavor convention here today in an address on "Christianity, the War and the Social Problem."

"Not again in this generation, nor even in this century, shall the world decide itself with the self contradiction called 'armed peace,'" Dr. McDonald said. "That fallacy at last has had its day."

Dr. McDonald appealed for a world endeavor to make dominant in world policies "the undeplored socialism of Jesus" as a means of preventing wars.

"The socialism of Jesus," the speaker said, "stands against the selfish individualism that says 'every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.'"

"The war bids defiance to international law and makes treaties only scraps of paper, and does violence to all the instincts of humanity. The socialism of Jesus still stands."

"I say unto you, love your enemies." Early hours of the convention today were given over to sectional and divisional meetings, and denominational meetings were held in the afternoon.

Bandit Says He Will Kill Foreigners Who Cross Into Mexico

DOUGLAR, Ariz., July 9.—Word of threats made by Alfred Duarte, a leader of Mexican bandits, to kill all foreigners who cross the international boundary line into Mexico after today, was brought here by Ralph A. Meyer, manager of the Monte Christo mine, and Charles R. H. Sims, an El Paso banker, who were forced to pay the bandit \$50 gold ransom on June 24, when the mining camp was raided.

Duarte, according to Sims, said that while he was a prisoner at Fort Bliss and Winsate, he had been badly treated by the United States troops and he intended to revenge himself by killing all foreigners who entered Mexico after July 9.

Two of the bandits captured by Carranza troops the day before today were reported to have been executed.

Sims described as terrible the conditions in several towns in eastern and central Sonora. He said there were rumors of several deaths from starvation at Cucuppa.

Following the arrests it was announced that the firms of C. D. Bunker & Co., of which Bley is a member; Swayne & Hoyt and the Northern and Southern Steamship company have been indicted on charges of making a false manifest and of obtaining clearance fraudulently.

Following the arrests it was announced Dr. Thomas Lane hospital, alleged examining physician for British recruiting agents, also was arrested today and gave bond, on two indictments charging with hiring and retaining recruits and conspiring to do so.

GERMAN REPLY TO WILSON NOTE HANDED GERARD

Outline Which the United States Re-
sused to Discuss Indicates that
Its Terms Cannot Be Ac-
cepted by Uncle Sam.

TENSION AGAIN BECOMES ACUTE

General Undertone of Disappoint-
ment Pervades Official Quarters
at National Capital.

TEXT IS EXPECTED SATURDAY

BULLETIN.

BERLIN, July 9.—(Via London.)

The German reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador in Berlin, late last night.

The note is now being translated and it will go forward to Washington some time today.

Certain paragraphs embodying the principal features of the German offer already have been dispatched to Washington, but the final sections of the communication probably will not be on the wire for transmission before a late hour this afternoon. This because the note is of considerable length.

The text of the note meanwhile will be withheld from the newspaper correspondents and permission for the transmission of summaries is being withheld. This is done to give the official version the right of way.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Delivery of Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin last night should bring the official text to the State department here probably tomorrow and undoubtedly by Sunday.

Tension is Renewed.

President Wilson is expected to return from the summer White House at Cornish to lay the reply before the cabinet at a meeting Tuesday. All officials here realize that there probably has been no essential change from the form in which the reply was outlined by the Berlin foreign office to Ambassador Gerard. On the basis of that outline, the American government declined to engage in any supplementary negotiations because the German proposals were regarded as such which the United States could not accept without sacrificing many of its rights.

Meanwhile there is a renewal of the tension over what the next step will be if the text of the German reply bears out the unofficial outline, which indicated that it would be so unsatisfactory to the United States.

Although officials would not comment, saying that the phraseology first must be studied, the general undertone in official quarters was one of disappointment. What the president's course will be no official would predict, but it was evident that another critical stage in the relations between Germany and the United States was at hand.

One course which some well informed officials considered probable, would be to reject the German proposals and notify the Berlin government, in effect, that the United States intended to insist upon the principle of visit and search for all unarmed vessels of any nationality carrying Americans and the specific violations of these rights would determine the next step in the American policy.

May Break Relations.

As for the Lusitania case, however, failure by Germany to admit liability for the loss of more than 100 American lives is a phase of the situation on which there are today few suggestions as to what the United States should do.

Some of the president's advisers have repeatedly counseled that the breach of international law was so flagrant that it remained only for the United States to have no diplomatic intercourse with the German government unless the intent of the act was denied and reparation was promised.

The negotiations over the conduct of (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Saturday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Showers; not much change in temperature.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.
5 a. m.	52
6 a. m.	53
7 a. m.	53
8 a. m.	53
9 a. m.	54
10 a. m.	54
11 a. m.	54
12 m.	59
1 p. m.	59
2 p. m.	59
3 p. m.	59
4 p. m.	59
5 p. m.	59
6 p. m.	59
7 p. m.	59
8 p. m.	59

Comparative Local Records.

Year	High	Low
1915	59	49
1914	53	43
1913	53	43
1912	53	43
1911	53	43
1910	53	43
1909	53	43
1908	53	43
1907	53	43
1906	53	43
1905	53	43
1904	53	43
1903	53	43
1902	53	43
1901	53	43
1900	53	43

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High	Low	Wind	Rain
Chicago, Ill.	78	83	69	W	0.00
Denver, Colo.	72	82	62	W	0.00
St. Louis, Mo.	72	82	62	W	0.00
Des Moines, Ia.	72	82	62	W	0.00
Dodge City, Kan.	72	82	62	W	0.00
Omaha, Neb.	72	82	62	W	0.00
North Platte, Neb.	72	82	62	W	0.00
Omaha, Neb.	72	82	62	W	0.00
Pueblo, Colo.	72	82	62	W	0.00
Grand Island, Neb.	72	82	62	W	0.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	72	82	62	W	0.00
Santa Fe, N. M.	72	82	62	W	0.00
St. Paul, Minn.	72	82	62	W	0.00
Valentine, Neb.	72	82	62	W	0.00